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## THEY KNOW IT NOW.

Cleveland and Stevenson Notified of Their Nomination.

## THE OCCASION OF A LARGE TIME

At Madison Square Garden, at Which All the Big Leaders,

## TOGETHER WITH AS MANY PEOPLE

As Could Crowd Into the Great Auditorium, Listen to the Formal Notification and the Responses--The Candidates Greeted With Wild Enthusiasm--Cleveland Tendered an Ovation by the Faithful--Our Own Wm. L. Wilson Does the Informing Business--Cleveland Makes a Tame Speech of Acceptance, in Which he Says Nothing Remarkable--Pushing the Force Bill Bugaboo to the Front. A Pitiful Plea to the Kicking Tammany Not to Knife Him Is the Feature of His Speech.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Mecca of Democracy has been the proud city of the Empire state to-day. No Mohammedan could have been more zealous to his creed, no Aztec more loyal to his mystic faith than the great leaders from the east and west, north and south, who have worshipped at the Democratic shrine to-day. The multitude that gathered to pay homage to the national standard bearers of the party numbered in its ranks all classes of the Democracy, from the highest to the lowest. The learned jurist from the bench doffed his ermine of authority in order to mingle in common with his brethren. The ex-Confederate of the south grasped hands with the mugwump of the empire state, while the prosperous farmer of the west gave fraternal greeting to the brawny leaders of Tammany Hall and even forgot his dogmatic hostility to the lords of Wall street in the common admiration for the great leader of the Democracy. It was indeed a love-feast, a feast in which every disciple of the doctrines of Democracy might gather at the board and receive from the fountain head the purest flow of Jeffersonian simplicity.

A NEW ERA, too, is ushered in with the ceremonies of this day, a putting away of the old and taking up of the new. Henceforth the platitudinous proceedings that for decades have marked the notification ceremonies to presidential candidates will give way to a public demonstration where all Democrats will be equal and where the prospective cabinet officers will be no greater than the man whose highest aspiration ends with his party's success. It will be a vast public gathering where all can personally view the candidates of the party and ratify by their cheers the nominations of Democracy. It will be the occasion for an experience meeting where every worker in cause can give words of cheer from the locality where he awaits the fruition of his labors and vouch for the favor with which the laymen of Democracy have received the nominations of the national conventions. All the traditions of a century are swept away in one innovation and they have gone never to return, if success in its various degrees is to be the measure of all human efforts. The ceremonies of to-day will be the established rule for future action, for nothing could have been more successful than the proceedings which opened with much dignity at 8:30 this evening and closed one hour later in uproarious cheers for the candidates of the national Democracy.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY GONE FOREVER. It was a striking contrast to the notification ceremonies of the past—ceremonies that have taken place in the presence of but a favored few and in which the great American public has had no part. Reforms never go backward and although the advocates for Jefferson's simplicity opposed the pageantry and pomp of those proceedings they were in a hopeless minority against the promoters of this popular demonstration and the first of the phalanx of Democracy goes forth in approval of to-day's convention.

THE ENTRANCE OF CLEVELAND. Before the sun had set this evening commenced what an hour later had become a dense mass of beings in the streets and avenues which bound Madison Square Garden. Each was intent upon getting inside to witness the formal notification of Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson of the fact that they had respectively been nominated by the Democratic party for the presidency and vice presidency.

The struggle with the police for places near the doors was constant and vigorous until 7:45 p. m., when the doors swung open and the thousands hustled in with a thunder of footsteps. Meantime members of the reception committee had driven to the home of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, where they took Mr. Cleveland in a carriage, which was at once driven to the Manhattan club house, where the national and notification committees were in waiting. Thore they were almost simultaneously joined by others of the reception committee, who had escorted Mr. Stevenson thither from the Hoffman house. As the candidates passed inside more than 15,000 people were awaiting them. At exactly 8:20 there was a little commotion in the rear of the stage and a moment later the committee entered, headed by the Hon. Perry Belmont, who walked arm in arm with General Stevenson. Instantly there was a cry of "Here they come," and as the crowd recognized the vice presidential candidate the vast building fairly trembled with loyal Democratic cheers. Of course, the great ovation of the evening was reserved for Grover Cleveland. As he entered the hall, and ere he had scarce passed the portal of the stage entrance, a sharp eye from the rear gallery, 300 feet away, recognized his familiar form, and a shrill cry of "Here comes Cleveland!" was the signal for a demonstration that Grover Cleveland has not witnessed since 1888. Of course,

the presidential candidate received the ovation with his usual stolidity, but the very modesty of the great Democratic leader seemed to excite his admirers to greater effusion. When silence was finally restored Chairman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, of the notification committee, stepped to the front of the stage, and facing ex-President Cleveland, who arose at the same time, spoke as follows:

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

MR. CLEVELAND:—We bring you tonight a message from the Democratic party. We come as a committee from its national convention, representing every Democratic constituency in the country to give you official notification that you have been chosen as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. We are also charged with the duty of presenting you the platform of principles adopted by that convention. This platform contains a full and explicit declaration of the position of the national Democratic party on the great political issues of the day, but in all its utterances it is merely a development of one great principle that whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people without precedence of section or grade of citizenship. It is a dangerous thing for a political party to continue its existence after the work which called it into being has been accomplished. It will inevitably pass as the political organization against which we contend has already passed into the services of the great special interests which every where strive to secure political power for their own advantage. Of the present politics of that party it may be truly said that they all tend to the centralization of political power in the federal government and the centralization of fealty in favored classes. Against both tendencies we fight as against enemies of our freedom. As guardians of that freedom we plant ourselves upon the principle that the necessities of government are the beginning and the necessities of the government are the ending of just taxation. Whatever goes beyond this increases the power of the government at the expense of the liberties of the people. The government that deals with the citizen at long range, and through officials not chosen by himself will become his master. They have his own eye, by his own chosen servants and within reach of his own regulating and punishing arm, that government can be kept his servant. Yet we have but recently and barely escaped a successful effort to strike down the government that stands nearest the citizen, and to strip from the people in the states that strip preserve of all other rights, the right of holding their own elections or of choosing their own representatives.

Such, sir, are some of the issues of the campaign on which we are about to enter. They go to the foundation of our liberty.

VERY PRETTY LANGUAGE, BUT THAT'S ALL.

In this great contest your party has summoned you to be its leader. Four years ago in the mid-career of a service that well deserved the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, as we feel sure that it will receive the highest encomiums that history can award, you were struck down because as a Democrat you could make no terms with those who wished to plunder the people's treasury or those who sought to perpetuate the passions of civil strife. Your countrymen will right that wrong. They have seen an attempt to turn the gratitude of a great nation into an electioneering fund for a political party, and service to that party in the conflicts of peace count for more than service to the country in the conflicts of war. They have seen every power of the federal administration passionately used to destroy free elections in the states, and seeing all this they have lost no opportunity in the past four years to honor your administration. And now, sir, we put into your hands the commission of which we are bearers. It is the highest honor your party can bestow. It is the grandest call to duty fellow Democrats can make, but we believe we can assure you that there are no "week, weary or despondent Democrats" in the ranks of our party to-day and that with the people's cause as our own cause, we doubt not you will lead us to a victory in which the principles of our party shall gloriously triumph and the welfare of our country will be mightily promoted.

AN INTERRUPTION.

During Mr. Wilson's address Mrs. Cleveland, who had been detained, strove to enter the hall unobserved, but the audience caught sight of her and fairly went wild with enthusiasm. In the very midst of Mr. Wilson's speech three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, and when a voice from the gallery proposed "Three cheers for Ruth" the enthusiasm reached such a height that the chairman was obliged momentarily to suspend. Mr. Cleveland's visage darkened with displeasure, but even his frown was powerless to check the enthusiasm of American chivalry, and it was fully a minute before that enthusiasm exhausted itself.

At the conclusion of Chairman Wilson's address the secretary read the following formal notification letter to Mr. Cleveland:

THE NOTIFICATION.

To Grover Cleveland, New York.  
As members of the notification committee delegated by the national Democratic convention, which assembled in Chicago June 21, it is our agreeable duty to inform you that upon a single ballot you were unanimously nominated for the presidency of the United States. Nothing could evince the affection and confidence in which you are held by the Democratic party more positively than the fact that you have three times been made its candidate for that office.

BUT IT WAS PROSPERITY UNDER REPUBLICAN LAWS.

Your devotion to the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson, your fidelity to every trust reposed in you by the people, your courageous, conservative and exemplary administration when chief executive of the United States, and the prosperity of the country under that administration, have won for you the respect of every citizen. In the maintenance of the doctrines which you have so clearly expounded and so consistently advocated, and which from the basis of the declaration of principles formulated by the Democratic convention which has again placed you in nomination, rests the hope of the people for constitutional government. They turn now to the

Democratic party that the blessings of industrial liberty may be secured to them, and in response to the people's demand the party has chosen for its leader him whose public record conveys the guarantee that the will of the people will not be thwarted.

CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED.

It is, then, not only with a sense of profound personal satisfaction, but also with the assurance that your nomination is welcomed by every man who feels the burden of unjust taxation and the distress of unwarranted legislative interference with the rights of the citizen that we inform you of the action of the national Democratic convention, and submit herewith the declaration of principles, firmly believing that there is no other safe repository for the liberties of the people and the welfare of the nation than the hands of a Democratic administration. We most heartily congratulate the country upon the opportunity presented by your candidacy for a return to the methods and measures of that party which has and will ever administer the government for the good of our country and in the interest of the entire people that our cause, the people's cause, will triumph. We have no doubt, and judging the future by the past, the administration you will give to the people of the United States will be directed by wisdom, statesmanship, integrity and patriotism, and will cause your fellow Democrats to regard with the same pride and pleasure your future career as President of this great republic that they now enjoy in remembrance of your former administration. [Here follow the signatures of the notification committee, headed by William L. Wilson, as chairman.]

At the close of the formal letter Mr. Cleveland faced Chairman Wilson and said:

MR. CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The message you deliver from the national Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well nigh overwhelming, if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all, who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

But, if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental power, strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its life and honor upon the people's intelligence and patriotism. Never has a great party intent upon promotion of right and justice had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil—while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated. We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

BUT IN THIS CASE, MR. C., THE TARIFF WAS REDUCED.

Our workmen are still told the tale of repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of it, and at the tender mercy the workmen receive from those who made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds, when we contend that in present conditions, its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution is based, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious protest of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

THE ELECTION WILL BEG-MAN.

We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite the duty of opposing to the death any other avowed scheme of our adversaries, which under the guise of protection to enforce covers, but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a president, would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation, to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes, because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosity, where peace and hopefulness now prevails; because such an attempt would

replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace, everywhere in the land, the rights reserved to the states and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unwavering allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism, their experience teaches, can always be trusted.

PLEADS THAT TAMMANY SHALL NOT KNIFE HIM.

In a tone of partisanship which befits the occasion, let me say to you as equal partners in the campaign upon which we have to-day entered that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.

I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party, or supporting its principles in the pending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy, and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart.

Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success.

READY TO BE SACRIFICED.

This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country and then let us, after the manner of true Democrats, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen. It only remains for me to say to you in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you represent.

STEVENSON NOTIFIED.

Immediately after Mr. Cleveland had resumed his seat Hon. Stephen V. White, of California, advanced and facing Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, who also arose, addressed him in part as follows:

"The Democratic party recognizing your worth and popularity has selected you as its candidate for vice president of the United States, and this committee in obedience to the instructions of the national convention by which it was appointed is present to notify you of your nomination."

The great organization in whose battles for the public welfare you have borne so conspicuous a part, has manifested its approval of the enlightened and progressive administration with which you were for four years prominently identified. [Applause.] That period of our country's history has been compared by the American people with the record of the presidential term which is approaching completion. To the contrast thus appearing the Democracy turns proudly and with confidence. [Cheers.]

The secretary then read the formal letter of the committee notifying Mr. Stevenson of his nomination.

Prolonged applause almost rivaling that extended to the ex-President was the salutation which Mr. Stevenson received as he turned to respond to the committee. Waving his hand deprecatingly for silence, Mr. Stevenson said: "MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the great delegated assembly which you officially represent. To have been selected by the Democratic national convention as its candidate for high office is a distinction of which any citizen might well be proud. I would do violence to my own feelings, sir, should I fail to express my gratitude for the courteous manner in which you have advised me of the result of the deliberations of the convention. [Applause.] Distrusting my capacity fully to meet the expectations of those who have honored me by their confidence, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. [Cheers.] Should the action of the Chicago convention receive the approval of the people I shall, to the best of my humble ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided in me. [Applause.] Reference has been made in terms of commendation to the late Democratic administration. Identified in some measure in an important branch of the public service with the administration, I am gratified to know that it has in so marked a degree received the indorsement of the Democratic party in its national convention. I am persuaded that intelligent discussion of the issues involved in the pending contest for political supremacy will result in victory to the party which stands for honest methods in government, economy in public expenditures and relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation. [Applause.]

In a more formal manner hereafter, Mr. Chairman, I will indicate by letter my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the national Democratic convention and will give expression to my views touching the important questions enunciated in its platform. [Great applause.] Immediately after General Stevenson's speech the meeting adjourned and the candidates repaired to the Manhattan Club, where any who chose and could entered and greeted them with handshaking.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, local showers; probably slightly cooler in West Virginia and southern Ohio. Winds shifting to southwesterly.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

## GUARDED BY A POSSE.

The Acme Mine, Below Fairmont, the Scene of Trouble.

## UNION MEN WERE ORDERED OUT

By Their Union—Because Some of Their Number Were Discharged. Non-Union Miners Who Are Still at Work Said to Have Been Abused by Unionists and the Company Called on the Sheriff of Monongalia County for Deputies to Guard its Property.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 20.—On the 14th of June the Acme Coal and Coke Company, operating their mines at Opekiska, Monongalia county, discharged eight of their miners for just and sufficient reasons to the company. The following day M. F. Moran, president of the United Mine Workers, called a meeting in person and ordered all the union miners out. This order was obeyed by all those belonging to the union, but about twelve men who did not belong refused to comply. Since that time every effort has been made by the company to induce those who were not discharged and who desire steady employment to go to work.

The twelve men who refused to strike, with others who have since gone to work, have been subjected to abuse and intimidation several times by crowds gathering from other places, so much so that for fear of harm and damage to the property of the company, the sheriff has sent deputies to preserve the peace.

It is not the desire or intention of the company to procure outside labor if they can employ their old miners.

President Moran, of the United Mine Workers, arrived here from Wheeling this afternoon and repaired to the scene of the difficulty.

## WEBSTER POLITICS.

Democrats in a Sorry Flight and Republicans Thoroughly Uplifted.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

UPPER GLADE, WEBSTER COUNTY, W. Va., July 15.—This was Democratic day in this county. They held their primaries for the nomination of county officers. Discord and confusion prevailed throughout their deliberations. Threats of bolting were heard on every hand. Charges of unfairness and falsehood were deliberately made. One poor fellow who was a candidate attempted to make a speech, but he seemed to forget his own interest, failed to present his own claims to the audience or to give an account of his stewardship as an officer for many years past, but attempted to abuse the Republicans and the tariff. The water was too deep for the young man. He ran aground and demonstrated plainly that he knew nothing about the tariff or anything else that would be of any benefit to Americans. He made a signal failure. His friends were absolutely ashamed of him and did not cheer lustily.

The Republicans are quiet, but preparing for the future fight. Great harmony and satisfaction prevails among the Republicans of Webster, and accessions to the party are daily being made. A little surprise party will visit this county next November. The national ticket receives expressions of approval from every Republican, but strikes Democrats with gloom and disdain. The protective tariff system is gaining friends and new admirers every day. All unselfish and fair minded men who understand the workings of the tariff cannot fail to see its benefits and to love and appreciate it, and to realize that the great heart of Republicanism is all right and just, and right will win.

## THE JR. O. U. A. M.

Second Day's Session of the State Council—Parade and Banquet.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 20.—The state council resumed its session at 8:30 a. m.

The following was the most important business transacted: Hereafter each council will send but one representative who will have his expenses paid by the state council. An alternate is to be elected to go in his stead if necessary.

Committees on immigration, state of the order, American interests, etc., were appointed.

The next session will convene the second Tuesday in September at a place to be further decided upon, in 1893.

A resolution thanking Mountain City Council No. 14, of Grafton, for their hospitalities extended to the last state council session was adopted.

Persons engaged in the handling or sale of liquor are to be hereafter excluded from membership.

An organization called the Daughters of America was decided to be the only auxiliary to the Jr. O. U. A. M. of West Virginia.

The various reports were then read. No hitch occurred and the parade in the afternoon was a great success. It formed in the following manner:

Chief Marshal, J. B. Watkins, D. S. C. Staff, F. M. Durrer, R. A. Ramsey and L. T. Stewart.

Grafton City Band, 16 pieces. The State Council, under command of D. H. Smith, J. F. Griffin and T. A. Amick, 150 men.

Monongah Council No. 34, 49 men, F. A. Fleming, captain.

Officers of State Council in carriages. Fairmont City Band, 16 men.

Petroleum Council No. 36, Captain V. S. Barnett. Palatine Band, 14 men.

Grafton Council, 25 men. Queen City Council No. 14, 50 members, Captain E. R. Richardson.

It traversed the principal streets of Fairmont and Palatine, disbanding at the hall.

There were a great many decorated houses on the line of march.

To-night the Council was entertained by the local Council with a splendid banquet, which was one of the most enjoyable features of the meeting. The guests of the town continue to have a good time and are loud in their praises of Fairmont's hospitality.

## G. A. R. Quarters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Application for quarters during the G. A. R. encampment was filed to-day by Hoffman Post No. 62 of Laurel Point, W. Va., for sixty men.

## SENSATIONAL CHARGES

Preferred by Col. J. W. St. Clair Against Mr. Devlin, of the Executive Board of Knights of Labor—Alleged that He Solicited a Bribe.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Charges of a sensational nature were made against certain Knights of Labor officers to-day by General J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, at an informal meeting of the house World's Fair committee. General St. Clair is chairman of the World's Fair committee on legislation. He was summoned before the house committee to meet John W. Hayes, of Philadelphia, secretary of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, and John Devlin, of Detroit, a member of the executive board of the same organization. Owing to the lateness of trains neither Messrs. Hayes nor Devlin were present. General St. Clair was, however,

St. Clair's statement was informal. The meeting had been called to hear charges against the world's fair management in reference to its dealings with non-union workmen in preference to union men. After waiting for the appearance of Messrs. Hayes and Devlin, for some minutes, General St. Clair said he was present for the purpose of exposing certain labor leaders. He went on to say that during the Democratic convention at Chicago, Messrs. Jno. Devlin and J. W. Hayes appeared before the world's fair commission and accepted an agreement, signed by the president and approved by the executive board, conceding every point made by Devlin & Hayes against the employment of non-union labor on the World's Fair buildings. St. Clair said this agreement had not been violated. Several days after the agreement was signed Devlin, St. Clair said, went to Chicago from Detroit and offered to circulate petitions among the Knights of Labor in which they (the Knights) would ask Congress to appropriate the proposed \$5,000,000. St. Clair said the blank form of the proposed petition was shown him, and as compensation for the work of circulation the sum of \$10,000 was asked for by Devlin. St. Clair said he refused to consider the proposition, and that the trouble over the alleged employment of non-union men on the World's Fair buildings has resulted because of his refusal. Mr. Hayes arrived in the city this afternoon, and said that, as the charges were not against him, but Mr. Devlin, he had nothing to say. Mr. Devlin was expected here to-night.

## SOME STRANGE LETTERS

Written by Alice Mitchell to the Girl for Whom She Had a Strange Love and Killed Because She Could Not Marry Her.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—The testimony introduced in the Alice Mitchell case to-day pertained principally to her correspondence with her victim, Miss Ward, and several personally unknown gentlemen with whom she had established acquaintanceships through the medium of advertisements. She warns Alice not to write any more letters to her, as they won't reach her; declares her undying love and constancy; swears she will yet marry her in spite of opposition and expresses her hatred for her brother-in-law, Mr. Volkmar, whom she says she hates worse than poison.

Among the letters was one dated January 22, only three days before the tragedy. It is addressed to Tom L. Roger, Pittsburgh, Pa., equally affectionate with him as with "dear birdie." She affects to be an actress and says that it is told of actresses that they can't really love, "that they miss the prompter," but assures him that "this little actress can." She tells him a man thirty years old made love to her last Friday and added "that she had not got over it yet." Then comes a letter to Freda written August 1, 1891. It starts out with "dearest love." It is a jealous letter, accuses her of loving Ashley Rosell, and says she will kill Mr. Ashley before Freda shall have him.

"Oh! I could see you once, if I could only squeeze you. Oh! you don't know how I love you," she writes, and after formulating plans for an elopement at some near time expresses the fear that if they delay too long she will fall in love with some boy. Then comes a letter to "Henry." She tells of a trip taken under the escort of a "solemn old minister." She found him not so solemn inside as out, and that they got along very well. But their baggage checks got mixed and after the parson left her at a junction to go to Iowa, and she reached her destination, she tells what happened as follows:

"The baggage master brought out a rusty old valise for my check. Think of it, my blue silk and things going off to Iowa and me left with the parson's collars, pants and things. Much good my ruffles and things will do him." The only thing that spoiled the story was that the assumption is that the trip was a mythical one. The letter is signed Freda Ward, but was written by Alice.

## TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Prospect of One on the Louisville & Nashville Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—There is a prospect of a strike on the part of the telegraph operators of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. A committee of eighteen of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been in session here several days, and Chief Telegrapher D. G. Ramsey arrived from St. Louis yesterday. The men asked an advance of pay and the adoption of certain rules for the dismissal of men. Their demands were put before George Evans, superintendent of transportation, and upon his refusal to make the desired concession, James G. Metcalf, general manager, was yesterday approached with the same request. He also declined to yield. An effort will be made to reach President M. H. Smith and secure an agreement with him. If this cannot be done a strike is expected. About 2,000 men will be involved. The order now numbers 21,000 men, all pledged to a support of a strike.

## Steamship News.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Arrived—Hermann, New York.

LONDON, July 20.—Sighted—Pennland, Rhaetia.

BARMEHAGEN, July 20.—Arrived—Elbe, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Arrived—Spree, of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Arrived—Manitoba, Glasgow.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived—Majestic, Liverpool; Havre, Bremen; Noordland, Antwerp.